

KEELY  
of Low Prices.  
HAS  
OPENED!

wards New Hamburg  
Insertions, the  
it is impossible to  
ice and Quality, in  
use.

LIKE THEM IN  
ORGIA.

the Newest Things  
spring, in

ND COLLARETTES.  
INGS, ETC.  
leached Domestics,  
tory prices.

BE DECEIVED!  
any more cash for  
ods than I do.

can show any larger  
I will.

of New

Hosiery, Gloves!

New

Dress Goods!

ESPECIAL

worth Ladies's  
er Linen Handker-  
5 cents each up to  
ll fine hemstitched  
worth double the

kerchiefs are sim-  
just 1,153 different

st them.

ls just opened in  
ment at

KEELY'S

DOUGHERTY

CASH

ODS HOUSE.

on Monday morn-  
many handsome  
ned, and the low  
ntinue. You will  
when you hear the  
ich I am selling  
ces reduced but  
ained.

THE POST ROUTE BILL.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—In the senate, at the close of the morning session, Mr. Ferry moved to take up the post route bill. Mr. Morrill opposed the motion and it was lost, ayest 27, nays 33. The tariff bill was then taken up. The committee on commerce reported favorably a bill to relieve ships and other vessels from the post route bill. This was introduced by Mr. Hale, and so as to make its application universal within the waters of the United States. It provides that "no owner, agent, master or consignee of any ship or vessel shall be compelled to take, employ or pay a pilot not voluntarily employed on the entering or departing from any port or harbor, or the entering, passing through, or leaving any channel, passage or strait, within the waters of the United States." The committee on foreign relations reported favorably, with an amendment, the joint resolution providing for termination of articles 14 to 25 inclusive, and article 30, of the fisheries articles, of the treaty of Washington, at the earliest time consistent with the provisions of the treaty. In presenting the report, Mr. Edmunds said he would call up the joint resolution as soon as he could, with due regard to other pressing public demands. To guard against misapprehension, he stated that the committee on foreign regulations did not think it should be indispensable that the termination should be made by joint resolution. In his opinion it might be made by the president, but to avoid any possible question the committee voted to have the joint resolution passed, if possible. Mr. Hale from the committee on appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill. In making the report he said that the committee had struck out from the bill every particle of general legislation, and had put in none of its own, so that the bill as reported was a clear appropriation bill, confined to the wants of the navy. The senate committee had added about half a million dollars to it.

THE TARIFF BILL.

A Growing Belief that Its Passage During the Session is Improbable.

Special to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The worst sign of scare on the tariff among its friends occurred this morning in the senate, when Mr. Morrill begged for the reading of the bill. The smooth old gentleman was the father of the tariff under consideration, and was a strong advocate of its passing. He had been a member of the committee on foreign regulations, and had been instrumental in getting the bill through the house.

It is in the preparation of this book and other historical writings, which Mr. Blaine is said to be contemplating, that he finds it necessary to reside in Washington, where he can have access not only to all the vast stores of documents in the congressional library, but to many original papers only to be found in the unprinted archives of the government.

No time is assigned for the publication of the book, but it is stated that it is to be brought out by the Henry Bill publishing company, of New Haven, Connecticut.

THE FATE OF THE TARIFF BILL.

A Growing Belief that Its Passage During the Session is Improbable.

Special to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The worst sign of scare on the tariff among its friends occurred this morning in the senate, when Mr. Morrill begged for the reading of the bill. The smooth old gentleman was the father of the tariff under consideration, and was a strong advocate of its passing. He had been a member of the committee on foreign regulations, and had been instrumental in getting the bill through the house.

It is in the preparation of this book and other historical writings, which Mr. Blaine is said to be contemplating, that he finds it necessary to reside in Washington, where he can have access not only to all the vast stores of documents in the congressional library, but to many original papers only to be found in the unprinted archives of the government.

No time is assigned for the publication of the book, but it is stated that it is to be brought out by the Henry Bill publishing company, of New Haven, Connecticut.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1883.

PRICE 5 CENTS

## THE COTTON TIE.

MCKINLEY'S FALLACIES REBUKED  
BY BLOUNT, OF GEORGIA.

The Scene on the Taking up of the Hoop-Iron Schedule—The Naval Bill Brought up in the Senate—Bill to Abolish Compulsory Filibustering—Mr. Vance on Free Skelton, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—In the house Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, chairman of the committee on war claims, reported back the bill for the payment of certain claims (fourth of July claims) reported by the accounting officers of the treasury department. Objection was made to its present consideration and it was made a special order for Tuesday evening next. Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, submitted the conference report on the military academy appropriation bill, and it was agreed to. Private business was then dispensed with, and then the house, at 12 o'clock, went into committee of the whole on

THE TARIFF BILL.

The following changes were made, fixing the duty on sheet iron not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge at 12-10 cents; thinner than No. 25 and not thinner than No. 29, 1½ cents; thinner than No. 29 and on black tags, 30 per cent ad valorem; reducing the duty on tin plates to 1 cent per pound; striking out the clause imposing a duty of 19-10 cents on corrugated or crimped sheet iron or steel.

THE COTTON TIE DEBATE.

Mr. Mulrow moved to exempt cotton ties from the duty of one and one-half cents per pound imposed on hoop-iron. In advocacy of his amendment, Mr. Mulrow took occasion to say the statement made recently by Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, that cotton ties were sold as cotton, and read a letter from J. T. Moore, declaring that statement to be simply inexcusable. The amendment was lost. Various other amendments reducing the rates of duty on this item were offered, and several voted down. The moment the next clause, imposing a duty of one and one-half cents per ten cents per pound on cotton ties, was reached, half a dozen members from the southern states were on their feet, cheering recognition. Mr. Mackey, of South Carolina, was the fortunate one and he moved to reduce the duty to 33 per cent ad valorem. He was as much in favor of a protective tariff as any gentleman, but he did not believe that by increasing the duty on cotton ties the prosperity of the country would be promoted. On the contrary, it would throw a burden on the millions of laborers engaged in the production of cotton. The manufacturing of every cotton tie that was welded in the country would not give employment to more than two hundred and fifty men, or thereabouts, for six months in the year. Certainly it could not be contended that for the purpose of giving this small number of men employment an injury should be done to the cotton laborers of the south.

MR. BLOUNT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, said that an effort had been made by gentlemen from Ohio, Rhode Island and Massachusetts (McKinley, Chase and Crapo) to make an impression that while the farmer of the south paid from 4 to 5 per cent ad valorem for cotton ties, the north paid only 1 cent per pound. In the sale of his cotton he was actually paid ten cents for them, thus receiving a bonus of about 5 cents from the manufacturer. He denied this, and queried whether it was natural that the shrewd and intelligent business men of the east would buy cotton ties at the same prices they paid for cotton. The fact was the price of cotton was not fixed in the country, but in Liverpool, where the weight of ties and bagging were taken to determine the price. There was nothing for the south in the pending bill but burdens. There was not a single item of protection for the labor of the south, which had to compete against the slave labor of Brazil and the fellah labor of Egypt. If congress had any regard for southern labor, in the name of heaven let it alone in this little matter of cotton-ties. Pending action the committee rose, and at 5:30 the house took a recess until 8 p. m. In the evening session the bill was passed, a large number of pension bills, and adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

THE POST ROUTE BILL.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—In the senate, at the close of the morning session, Mr. Ferry moved to take up the post route bill. Mr. Morrill opposed the motion and it was lost, ayest 27, nays 33. The tariff bill was then taken up. The committee on commerce reported favorably a bill to relieve ships and other vessels from the post route bill. This was introduced by Mr. Hale, and so as to make its application universal within the waters of the United States. It provides that "no owner, agent, master or consignee of any ship or vessel shall be compelled to take, employ or pay a pilot not voluntarily employed on the entering or departing from any port or harbor, or the entering, passing through, or leaving any channel, passage or strait, within the waters of the United States." The committee on foreign relations reported favorably, with an amendment, the joint resolution providing for termination of articles 14 to 25 inclusive, and article 30, of the fisheries articles, of the treaty of Washington, at the earliest time consistent with the provisions of the treaty.

In presenting the report, Mr. Edmunds said he would call up the joint resolution as soon as he could, with due regard to other pressing public demands. To guard against misapprehension, he stated that the committee on foreign regulations did not think it should be indispensable that the termination should be made by joint resolution. In his opinion it might be made by the president, but to avoid any possible question the committee voted to have the joint resolution passed, if possible.

Mr. Hale from the committee on appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill.

In making the report he said that the committee had struck out from the bill every particle of general legislation, and had put in none of its own, so that the bill as reported was a clear appropriation bill, confined to the wants of the navy. The senate committee had added about half a million dollars to it.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.—Oliver H. Dockery, republican candidate for Congress at large, a month ago served on H. T. Bennett, his successful competitor, a notice of contest. Bennett filed an answer yesterday, claiming his election by four hundred, a larger majority than shown by the official count. Dockery will publish a letter addressed to the people of the state abandoning the contest.

THE TARIFF BILL.





## THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage, free at \$1 per month \$50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESSES all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 10, 1883.

TO-MORROW'S CONSTITUTION

WILL CONSIST OF

TWELVE PAGES

Brimming with Interesting and Entertaining Matter.

SEVENTY-TWO COLUMNS

of News, Gossip, Letters and Humor.

THE SESQUI CENTENNIAL

is made a specialty of

SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION.

For Sale everywhere. Advertisers must hand in their favors early to insure their appearance.

INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic states, occasional rain, generally cloudy weather, north to east winds, stationary or slight in temperature in southern portion, stationary or lower barometer.

THE letter of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, to be found elsewhere in this morning's paper, should not be overlooked by the general reader. Mr. Hewitt really thinks that a low tariff on iron and iron ores would give the south control of the iron trade in this country. The iron industry in Pennsylvania is kept alive by bounties, and the advantages of the south will never have due weight until the policy Mr. Hewitt advocates is adopted.

CORKS are now taxed 30 per cent. The commission recommended a rate of 25 per cent ad valorem. The Kelly abomination substituted a specific duty of 25 cents a pound. This increases the duty from 50 to 150 per cent, and the scheme is to compel our bottlers to take an inferior article or pay a high price. The corks cut by machinery in this country are not good, but the cork cutters are demanding their share of the rich bounties which Mr. Kelley is trying to parcel out.

WILLIAM E. Dodge's death will be heard of with regret by Georgians. He had past the three score and ten. He was a remarkably successful merchant. In his dealings with men he carried his education into practice. He was a noted advocate of the cause of temperance and education in the east. In this state he had many interests. Dodge county commemorates his name, and vast tracts of the piney woods were his. Only last year he was here, and gave free expression through our columns to his aims and views on matters of moment.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal pronounces this paragraph, cut from the Philadelphia Telegraph, "a center-shoot from the seat of baronial power!"

Members of both houses are now contending to make a new tariff for the benefit of individuals, for subsidizing private enterprises. Just as long as they make such tariffs the country will not be satisfied with them. They must make a tariff for national protection, not for personal or corporate gain. Not for instance, which drives our shipping from the seas, or that enables a monopoly in steel or iron to declare annual dividends of seventy-nine per cent, while their employees are actually striking against a reduction of wages.

MR. MILLER, wood-pulper, seems to have the senate well in hand; for it promptly put books on the free list, but when a proposition was made to put wood-pulp, which enters into the manufacture of books, on the free list, it was promptly negatived. It is certainly very unlikely to let books in free and tax the material out of which they are in part made. But the representatives of wood-pulp sit in either house. The only democrats who voted with the New York senator for wood-pulp were Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, and the two Maryland senators. Governor Brown did not vote. Mr. Barrow heads the affirmative vote.

ADJOURNED SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE

A correspondent of the Dawson Journal has an article of some length on the question of the constitutionality of the adjourned sessions of the Georgia legislature. The correspondent shows that no discussion of the question is necessary. The constitution of the state, in article 3, section 4, paragraph 6, confers upon the legislature the right to prolong the session. Under article 3, section 7, paragraph 24, the legislature, by joint resolution, may take a recess for any length of time.

The correspondent goes on to show that the adjourned sessions of 1879 and 1881 are regarded as constitutional by the whole people of the state who respect and obey the laws enacted at those sessions, by the legislative department of the government, and by the executive and judicial departments of the state.

As a matter of course, the whole question of the constitutionality of adjourned sessions was canvassed and examined by lawyers at the first session of the legislature after the adoption of the constitution, and the discussion that has recently sprung up is in the nature of an editorial joke.

THE FLINT.

The Albany News and Advertiser calls our attention to an error of one figure in some re-

spects on the improvement of the

the Bainbridge Demo-

nation of \$75,-

annual

stream for more than three-fourths of the year, and that this consideration had much to do in determining the site of Albany. The engineer in charge of the improvements is of the opinion that the stream is navigable, even under the present conditions, for the light-draft river steamers during the greater portion of the year, and he has expressed his surprise that the owners of such boats do not take advantage of the fact.

The secretary of war has recommended the increase of the appropriation to \$75,000, and it is for this that the News and Advertiser is laboring.

## DAKOTA.

The failure to put the bill through for the division of Dakota into two territories under the suspension of the rules, practically takes that matter out of the next presidential race. The entire territory contains, according to the census, only 135,177 people, and neither half of it probably contains 100,000 people, or will contain that number before 1884. If the bill to make two territories out of one had been passed it would have been followed up with a bill to make one of them a state. The democrats very properly refused to carry out this programme; and the basis of the next presidential election is therefore determined. With the effects of Colorado in 1876 before their eyes it is not astonishing that they did not at this juncture in our affairs hunger for another rotten borough state—for a state that would send up to Washington more railroad millionaires and uncompromising partisans. It will be hard enough to accept the addition when the population of the territory officially justifies their election. Let us hope that we have heard the last of the Dakota scheme until another count is made of its people. It has great many buffalo and Sioux Indians and wheat farms, but it is not so clear that it has as many citizens as any one of the Georgia districts embraces.

## A BIG FARM.

The Greensboro Home Journal, turning its attention to practical matters, has an article descriptive of the agricultural enterprises of Mr. T. W. Powell, of Greene county, a young man who belongs to the new generation. Mr. Powell is farming in connection with Mr. John Davenport, who is also a young man, and, together, they control and plant thousands of acres. Last year Mr. Powell gathered thirty-six thousand bushels of small grain and ten thousand bushels of corn. In addition to this, he had four hundred acres in small grain which he was unable to gather. This would have averaged fifty bushels to the acre, running his crop up to sixty-six thousand bushels of small grain.

His fertilizers consisted wholly of composted manure. He did not use last year, but he will use this year, a single pound of commercial fertilizers. He uses with his staple manure German kainit and acid phosphate. He uses two hundred pounds of the compost to the acre, and finds the result very satisfactory.

Mr. Powell also engages in stock raising. He has seventy head of horses and mules, forty brood mares, and about fifty head of cattle. He thinks it is more profitable to raise mules than cows. A mule will cost twice as much as a cow. A mule will cost in two years fetch from \$75 to \$125, while a calf would be worth \$15 or \$20. These are Mr. Powell's figures; but a Jersey calf would be worth more than a mule calf.

The forage used by Mr. Powell is bermuda grass, the grass which the farmers of middle Georgia have regarded as a pest. He regards it as the farmer's salvation. He was advised to kill it out, especially in Oglethorpe county, where he has a farm; but one day he carried his mower over there and cut fifteen thousand pounds of hay from three acres, and their neighbors opened their eyes.

In Greene county he has a pasture of thirty acres, sodded in bermuda grass. He made three cuttings from these thirty acres. The first he saved, the freshet swept away the second, and the third was ruined by mud; but the first cutting yielded enough hay for seventy head of cattle.

The Powell-Davenport farm is managed by business men. Everything is systematized. The result is that of the thirty-five thousand dollars made on the farm last year, twenty-five thousand dollars is clear profit. There is a moral in all this somewhere, and we leave the agricultural readers of THE CONSTITUTION to work it out to their own satisfaction.

## THE TARIFF STRUGGLE.

Although twelve dollars of surplus revenue is wrung from every family in the land, yet the majority in congress manifest no disposition to materially reduce taxation. The senate bill, which is not wholly bad, would reduce the revenue perhaps twenty millions of dollars, but this would make no considerable inroad on our annual and rising surplus of over \$100,000,000. While the senate bill offers no adequate reduction of taxes, still it goes so far towards tariff reform that the barons who control the house will not accept it. Mr. Anderson, a republican of Kansas, endeavored to substitute the metal schedule of the senate for that of the ways and means committee, but his proposition aroused all the baronial leaders, every one of whom was at once full of zeal and points of order. They knew that the chair belonged to their side, and Mr. Anderson was told to wait. He will continue to wait. The house bill is wholly villainous. It is simply an aggregation of plausible robberies—the manifesto of the conspiracy of mill owners—an utter abomination. Experts say it would increase the revenue, and yet no one can really tell what it would do; for it is a mass of sharp tricks. Its arrangements of provisions is so complicated and confusing that no one can tell what duties are really laid. Changes are made from ad valorem duties to those of a specific nature and vice versa, and past classification is in important schedules ignored. The house bill should be defeated at all hazards as a sham and a fraud.

THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL says: "Mr. E. R. Dorsey, general passenger agent of the Georgia railroad, is not the Dorse of star route fame. The latter Dorsey once broke into the senate of the United States, while the former has never brought such humiliation upon his fair name. He is a router, but not a star router."

HUMBERT, of Italy, it is said, finds the care and duties of kingship so burdensome that he would resign his crown with more feelings of relief than of regret; albeit he is really popular and well esteemed among his subjects. "If they only knew how little care for my kingship!" he exclaimed

the senate bill is sent down, agree to substitute its own bill. If so, the senate will not consent, and then the conference committee will have a chance to get in its work. The last place in congress from which honest work comes is a conference committee. The chief villainy of the last twenty years has been patched up in such committees, and we may be sure that if the tariff bill goes to a conference committee in this congress, mischief and oppression—anything in fact but relief for the people who have no lobby agents in their employ—may be confidently looked for. Nothing that such a committee of this congress would do will satisfy the people, and whether we like or not the great work of tariff reform will go over to the members who are fresh from the people.

It is more probable that the swindlers who change strangers an admission fee to the capital grounds in Washington are agents of the republican campaign committee. The grand old party is compelled to have funds.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The invention of speculations in futures has provided the people of the south with a new and comparatively easy method of keeping poor, and they have practiced it with remarkable success.

Some of the ablest republican tempemance organs of Ohio are exceedingly apprehensive that congress won't swindle the people out of an enormous sum of money to please the whisky men.

"UNCLE" DANIEL HOLCOMBE, who died at Tariffville, Connecticut, a few days ago, went daily to his traps and handled his own game. His age was eighty-six years.

HENRY GLEASON, of Pierrepont, St. Lawrence county, New York, aged eighty-two years, chopped down a maple tree three feet in diameter and saw it into stove wood last week.

THE police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.

The police declare that it is impossible now-a-days to distinguish between criminals and professional detectives. In both Washington and Philadelphia this fact has attracted public attention.





## CITY NEWS.

THE REGULAR RECORD OF CUR-  
RENT LOCAL EVENTS.

We Day's Doing in Public Offices—The Record  
of the Courts, the Railroads and Hotels—Capital  
Settings—Real Estate Operati ns—Im-  
provements—Gossip of all Kinds.

The mercantile agencies were quiet yesterday. The rain yesterday made the police seek shelter. There was plenty of game in the market yesterday.

The coal dealers again find it difficult to deliver coal.

The real estate men pass their time in studying almanacs.

The fruit stands were well supplied with fruits yesterday.

The live men did a good business yesterday. The live stock men.

The boys meeting at the Y. M. C. A. hall last night, was largely attended.

The street hack driver is happy again. The rain makes a demand for his hack.

The board of police commissioners will convene in regular session.

A false alarm of fire was turned in yesterday evening about seven o'clock, from box 34.

Mr. Farrell, who was last day before yesterday on a freight train, near the old rolling mill, is still alive.

A street hack collided with a street car on Peter street yesterday. At last accounts the hack driver was picking up the car.

Mr. Shackelford, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

## ABOUT THE CASHED.

The travel to Florida was good yesterday.

The electric lights are working like a charm.

The halls were exceedingly light yesterday.

The West Point road has put on two new sleepers.

Two dead bodies passed through the cashed yesterday.

Early in the scenes of his childhood. Among the scenes was one of Woods White, the president of the association, who was introduced with great and highly applauded by the boys. Mr. Moser held his audience in the most delighted attention throughout the evening. On next Friday evening at 7:30 there will be another meeting, consisting of music and a talk on "What I have seen in America as a boy," by a young member, and all boys are invited. Tickets can be procured at the association rooms until Friday at 5 p.m.

## CLEARING THE DOCKET.

Judge McCoy Throws a Number of Old Cases Out of Court.

Yesterday Hon. H. K. McCoy, Judge of the United States courts, caused a number of cases to be thrown out of court on account of their age. They were nearly all old cases begun in 1879 and 1880. A note of prosequi was entered in each of the following: W. G. Gandy, citizen of Atlanta; John Knight, citizen of Atlanta; William Harris, citizen of Atlanta; Thomas Harrel, citizen of Atlanta; Judson Wilson, citizen of Atlanta; Daniel Lipscomb, citizen of Atlanta; Webster Hooper, citizen of Atlanta; David Easton, distilling and working in an illicit distillery; David Morris, citizen of Atlanta; John W. Payson, citizen of Atlanta; T. B. Shackelford, citizen of Atlanta, distilling and working in an illicit distillery; T. C. Morgan, citizen of Atlanta; illicit whisky; Thomas King, illicit distilling; Caleb Townsend, illicit distilling; Joshua Smith, illicit distilling; Brad Denton, illicit distilling and working in an illicit distillery; William F. Scott, citizen of Atlanta; James Kirk, citizen of Atlanta; James Rogers, citizen of Atlanta; and was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

Mr. Farrell, who was last day before yesterday on a freight train, near the old rolling mill, is still alive.

A street hack collided with a street car on Peter street yesterday. At last accounts the hack driver was picking up the car.

Mr. Shackelford, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs. Amanda

Shackelford, of this city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, of consumption, after a long and protracted illness. He was 29 years of age, born in Montgomery county, Alabama, and will be carried to his old home for interment.

James R. Gray was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts. The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court: W. H. Woods, citizen of Atlanta; C. C. Jones, citizen of Atlanta; and Thomas W. McCowan, defendant witnesses were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. McCoy, son of Mrs

**MERCHANTS, LOOK!**  
Wood, Tin, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Show Cases, Seth Thomas Clocks, Lamps, Looking Glasses, Hotel, Bar and Restaurant Supplies. Best and Latest Styles to the trade strictly at manufacturers prices at McBRIDE & CO.'S.

## VALENTINES BIG STOCK.

Wholesale and Retail.

**HOLMAN COFFIN & CO.**

HAVE YOUR WATCHES

AND

JEWELRY REPAIRED

BY

**FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,**  
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,  
WHITEHALL STREET.

Wonderful Results in  
**TIME KEEPING**

are attained in the New Watch Manufactured by the

**J. P. STEVENS WATCH CO.**  
Atlanta, Ga.

This watch embodies new improvements that other time pieces do not possess. Every one fully guaranteed. Send for our illustrated catalogue and price list.

**J. P. STEVENS WATCH CO.,**  
34 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

**TO-MORROW'S CONSTITUTION**

WILL CONSIST OF

**TWELVE PAGES**

Brimming with Interesting and Entertaining Matter.

**SEVENTY-TWO COLUMNS**

of News, Gossip, Letters and Humor.

**THE SESQUI CENTENNIAL**

is made a specialty of

**SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION.**

For sale everywhere. Advertisers must hand in their favors early to insure their appearance.

**A SENSATION**

Which Would Not Pass Out Worth a Cent.

About midnight last night some pedestrain while in the corner of Decatur and Pryor streets, discovered a suspicious looking bundle in the door of Mr. S. W. Goode's real estate office. On top of the bundle was a placard on which was written some dead letters, "dead at birth."

The discoverer of the bundle at once yelled "Police" at the top of his voice and continued to repeat his cry until an officer responded, to whom he made known his discovery. The police then took the bag into the street and began to investigate the contents. Each second the officer expected to find a dead body, but only trash was extracted from the bag. When the officer's investigation had been completed, he ascertained that the bag had been filled with trash and placed where it was found by the janitor of the real estate office, and that some one or more of it a joke had seen his chance and put the package there.

**News Gathered at a Late Hour.**

Two suspicious cases were taken in by Captain Couch last night.

An old sled on the Georgia railroad used by the car repairer was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about \$25.

They have now got so mean that they adulterate poison—Detroit Free Press.

**Horsford's Acid Phosphate**

A dose of alcohol.

Dr. JNO. P. WHEELER, Hudson, N. Y., says: "I have given it with present decided benefit in a case of inattention of the brain from abuse of alcohol."

The "gospel of relaxation"—Preaching to a man about losing his grip.

**She Wore a Wreath of Roses.**

She had the jumping tooth-ache. The night when first we met; Her face was marked with anguish, Her eyes with tears were wet.

I told her PERRY DAVIS'S

PAIN KILLER was the thing

To take away the tooth-ache,

And take away its sting.

Next evening, when I saw her,

I asked her, "Did you get

That bottle of PAIN KILLER?"

Said she: "All right—you bet."

Bonnets made of wash leather have appeared in London.

Constipation is a disease—maker and leads to indigestion, acid stomach, heartburn, fevers, biliousness, sick headache, topicity of the liver, colic, inflammatory diseases, nervousness, loss of appetite, etc. These can all be removed by the use of Bailey's Saline Aperient.

**CLOTHING**  
I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF  
**OVERCOATS.**

And SUITS AT COST FOR CASH.

If you want a Suit or an Overcoat call me, as I mean business.

**A. B. ANDREWS**

No. 16 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, Ga.

**SPENCERIAN**

Extra Black INK

Blue Black INK

Copying

... Sold to Consumers by all Stationers. To the Trade by the Manufacturers.

**IVISON, BAKERMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,**

753 and 755 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug 1st—Wed—No 1

## VALENTINES! SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC!!

UNEQUAL IN DESIGN AND ARTISTIC FINISH. Fresh, bright, new, and include many novelties, either fringed, plain or hand-made. From Prang and other celebrated manufacturers. Prices much lower than usual. Call and see them at

**PHILLIPS & CREWS',**

6, 8 and 10 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

**THE OLD BOOK STORE**

8 WALL STREET, Kimball House Block.

The Only Old Book Store in Atlanta!

The Largest in the South!

The Cheapest in the World!

OLD BOOKS, SEASIDES, MAGAZINES, ENTIRE LIBRARIES OR SINGLE VOLUMES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

SCHOOL BOOKS A SPECIALTY

CATALOGUE FREE.

CONFEDERATE MONEY BOUGHT

W. B. BURKE, Prop'r.

**A PROCLAMATION**

BY THE

**GOVERNOR.**

A CALL FOR SPECIMENS OF GEORGIA PRODUCTS, AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, FORESTRY, MINERALS, AND

MANUFACTURES.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
STATE OF GEORGIA,  
ATLANTA, January 30, 1883.

WHEREAS, HERETOFORE TO-WIT, IN THIS

month of November last, the following com-

munications was received by me, as Governor of the

State, from the Secretary of the New England Man-

ufacturers and Mechanics' Institute, of Boston,

Mass., to-wit:

"New England Manufacturers and Mechanics' In-

stitute, Treasurer's Office 23 Hawley St.,

Boston, Mass., Report for 1882.

"His Excellency, the Governor of Georgia:

"Dear Sir—In behalf of the New England Man-

ufacturers and Mechanics' Institute, and by the

authority of the General Assembly, I desire to ex-

press to you a cordial invitation to make an

exhibit of its agricultural products and resour-

ces at the third annual fair of the Institute, which will

be held on the first week of February, 1883, and

continues until a day in November to be determined

hereafter.

"An invitation of like tenor was sent to the

Government of the State of South Carolina.

"In the opinion of the proposed exhibition is to afford an opportunity to all those States and Territories which

wish for dealers from the North to present, prac-

tically, specimens of their products and

illustrative of their adaptability to the various

branches of planting, farming and horticulture.

"The rail-way system of the great West will

enable the exhibitors to reach the Institute

in time to make the best of their opportunities.

"I desire to make the same offer to the

State of Georgia, and I hope that you will accept

it, and that you will make arrangements for the

same to be held in Boston, Massachusetts, in September, 1883.

"I append hereto a copy of the Statute.

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of Georgia:

"That His Excellency, the Governor be and is

hereby authorized to invite and receive specimens

of the agricultural, horticultural, mineral and

manufactured products, and of the forestry of this

State, that are to be exhibited at the third annual

fair of the New England Manufacturers and

Mechanics' Institute, of Boston, for the purpose of

the exhibition of the same at the third annual

fair of the New England Manufacturers and

Mechanics' Institute, of Boston, in September, 1883.

"A copy of the Statute is appended hereto.

"I therefore desire to discharge the duty of

the General Assembly of Georgia to the

best of my ability, and I hope that you will accept

it, and that you will make arrangements for the

same to be held in Boston, Massachusetts, in September, 1883.

"I append hereto a copy of the Statute.

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of Georgia:

"That His Excellency, the Governor be and is

hereby authorized to invite and receive specimens

of the agricultural, horticultural, mineral and

manufactured products, and of the forestry of this

State, that are to be exhibited at the third annual

fair of the New England Manufacturers and

Mechanics' Institute, of Boston, for the purpose of

the exhibition of the same at the third annual

fair of the New England Manufacturers and

Mechanics' Institute, of Boston, in September, 1883.

"A copy of the Statute is appended hereto.

"I therefore desire to discharge the duty of

the General Assembly of Georgia to the

best of my ability, and I hope that you will accept

it, and that you will make arrangements for the

same to be held in Boston, Massachusetts, in September, 1883.

"I append hereto a copy of the Statute.

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of Georgia:

"That His Excellency, the Governor be and is

hereby authorized to invite and receive specimens

of the agricultural, horticultural, mineral and

manufactured products, and of the forestry of this

State, that are to be exhibited at the third annual

fair of the New England Manufacturers and

Mechanics' Institute, of Boston, for the purpose of

the exhibition of the same at the third annual

fair of the New England Manufacturers and

Mechanics' Institute, of Boston, in September, 1883.

"A copy of the Statute is appended hereto.

"I therefore desire to discharge the duty of

the General Assembly of Georgia to the